

CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGE AGAINST WOODS DISMISSED

ATTORNEYS ANNOUNCE INTENTION TO CLEAR CASE OFF DOCKET BEFORE THE ELECTION

HEARING RESUMED UNEXPECTEDLY LATE IN AFTERNOON AND ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY IS INTRODUCED—CONSTABLE PETERSON TELLS COURT ATTORNEY WHITECHURCH TOLD HIM HE WOULD INTRODUCE EVIDENCE AGAINST THOMPSON AND NEWMAN.

Willis Woods, charged by J. B. Newman with criminal libel, was dismissed by Justice Hinson Thomas at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after the defendant and Constable W. S. Peterson had been recalled to the stand and had given additional testimony.

When the case was taken under advisement Thursday afternoon, Justice Hinson Thomas announced that he would hear additional evidence in the matter within a couple of days, if either side so wished. Yesterday, Attorney Wiley E. Jones asked the court to call the case again, as he wished to be in Clifton today to address a public meeting. Attorney J. M. McCollum appeared as the attorney for the defense.

The understanding to hear more evidence was not reached until late in the day, and when the defendant was brought into court at 4 o'clock, as agreed, there were but two or three spectators in the courtroom. Some discussion arose between the attorneys, and after a rather spirited tiff, Messrs. Jones and Weinberger, on the advice of the court, retired to the hall and returned at 4:45 with the announcement that they had reached an agreement.

Called to the stand by Attorney McCollum, Willis Woods, the defendant, reiterated much of his testimony of the day before, saying that he had been approached about ten or twelve days ago by George Palmer, who told him that he wished Woods to sign an affidavit to the effect that Sheriff Thompson and Jack Newman had sought to induce him, Woods, to kill Palmer.

"I told him I would," said the defendant, "and we went to his lawyer's office. The lawyer said he was glad to know I was a friend of Palmer's, and we had a talk about it. He got out a little old type writin' machine, and the lawyer told me to get the rest of the boys. They were playing black jack and they wouldn't come.

"Whitechur said to me, 'I want you to get the rest of those boys.' That was the night I was up in his office. He said, 'I'll stand right by you, and they'll get all sorts of money out of Thompson and Newman.' Palmer said if he won his lawsuit he would get \$75,000 after he paid off Whitechur.

Constable Peterson was then called on re-direct examination. His testimony follows:

W. S. Peterson on Stand.

By Mr. Jones:

Q. You were on the stand yesterday or the day before, were you not?

A. The day before yesterday.

Q. I did not question you. In this complaint the defendant is charged with feloniously, wilfully, etc., in writing, uttered false charges against the said, J. B. Newman. Do you know anything about this case at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't Mr. Whitechur tell you he had affidavits or a letter in his possession in reference to this matter that he would produce here in court, and so on, and so on? That is what I want to get at.

A. He said he had a check that Jack Newman was supposed to have given, for fifty dollars.

Q. To whom and for what purpose?

A. He didn't say. He simply said it was made payable to bearer.

Q. Did that check have any connection with this case, this case in which this party here, Mr. Woods, is defendant?

A. I don't know whether it did or not. He said the check was made payable to bearer.

Q. Then how do you know that it had anything to do with this case?

A. I don't know as it had.

Q. Does it concern this case in any way?

A. I don't know. He mentioned the check for fifty dollars.

Q. What makes you think that had something to do with this man?

A. Well, he said this man here had had the check.

By Mr. McCollum:

Q. What man?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Who signed that check?

A. He didn't say. I suppose Jack Newman did, but he didn't say so.

By Mr. Jones:

A. Now I ask you if you know anything about this case?

A. I don't know a thing about it.

Q. Then why did you mention that there was a check—what has the check to do with this case?

A. That is all I know about it.

Q. Didn't you tell Tom Knowles right out here in front, standing there by that telegraph pole, that Whitechur would come into court and produce a certain letter in reference to Henry Thompson and in reference to this particular case under consideration?

A. I don't remember saying any

BLAKE MAKES FULL CONFESSION OF HIS GUILT

DEFENDANT LED HIS OWN LAWYERS TO BELIEVE HIM INNOCENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—Standing in the shadow of the penitentiary, with sentence about to be passed upon him, and having seen his beautiful young wife just led from the courtroom, hysterically crying "no, no," E. A. S. Blake, the contractor, convicted of attempting to bribe John M. Kelly to qualify on the jury to try Abraham Ruef, the former political boss, and to vote for Ruef's acquittal, made a full confession in court today. He told of how, after he was arrested, Frank J. Murphy, Ruef's associate counsel came to him and promised him \$10,000 if he would keep quiet, the amount, in notes signed by Ruef, being delivered to a third party to be paid to Blake immediately after he was sentenced. Besides this amount, Blake declared that his wife was to receive \$100 a month while he was in the penitentiary. The disclosures made by Blake form one of the most sensational chapters in the now famous bribery and graft cases, and more especially in the several score of indictments against Ruef.

"Blake, stand up," said Judge Frank H. Dunne, as the case was called today.

"No, no, not that!" cried Blake's young wife as she rose from her seat near the prisoner's dock and began to sob hysterically. A deputy sheriff immediately led her from the courtroom. As Judge Dunne was about to sentence Blake, his counsel interposed a motion for a new trial and then asked for an arrest of judgment. After arguing for some time, both were denied.

"Blake, stand up. Do you know of any reason why sentence should not be passed upon you?" said the court.

"Yes, your honor, I have a statement to make," the prisoner replied. "That this came as a complete surprise to his counsel as well as apparent. They objected most vigorously and withdrew from the case, after Blake took the stand and explained that without telling Lindsay and Schooler, who defended him, he had consulted another attorney, Matt I. Sullivan, and then made a full confession to him and later to the district attorney.

Lindsay and Schooler were permitted to elicit from Blake, that, even up to going to court this morning, he had steadfastly maintained to them that he was innocent. After being sworn, Blake told the court that he had been promised no reward or immunity and that the confession was entirely free and voluntary.

"With that understood, and I want you to understand that thoroughly," said Judge Dunne, "you may make your statement."

"Did you commit the crime with which you were charged and of which you are convicted?" asked District Attorney William H. Langdon, who appeared personally.

"I did," was the answer in a subdued voice. Blake then told his story of being approached by Ruef's attorneys, A. S. Newburgh and Frank J. Murphy, and of being induced to approach John Martin Kelly, a venenarian drawn upon the Ruef panel.

"I became acquainted with Newburgh," said Blake, "by moving into an office formerly occupied by him. In the latter part of July, I happened to go into Newburgh's office and there was introduced by him to Frank J. Murphy. I was shown a list of names drawn on the jury list and asked if I knew any of them. I told them I knew Kelly, and was asked to interview him in regard to how he stood and what his views were on the graft prosecution. Two or three days later, Newburgh asked me if I knew Kelly well enough to talk freely with him. I said 'yes.'

"Newburgh then told me that they had \$500 which they would give Kelly to get on the jury and vote for Ruef's acquittal and asked me to submit the offer to Kelly. I did so. Kelly at first put me off, but the offer was subsequently raised to \$1,000, which he agreed to accept. I reported back to Newburgh and the matter was settled. My arrest followed soon afterwards."

District Attorney Langdon then brought out that Newburgh had secured Blake's attorney for his defense and also his bondsmen, and that Newburgh had called upon him and told him that he had nothing to worry about, that he and his wife would be well provided for if he would "keep quiet."

"Who came to see you after you were convicted?" asked the district attorney.

"Mr. Murphy came to see me and said they believed that there were good grounds for a new trial in my case and said I would get \$10,000, and my wife would be paid \$100 a month while I was in the penitentiary. If I would not say anything about the matter, The \$10,000 was to be placed in the hands of a third party named by me, and was subject to my order the moment the sentence was passed."

"Murphy had \$7,500 with him, in notes from Abraham Ruef, made payable to me."

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HENRY ASHURST IS CHEERED BY MANY

LARGE AUDIENCE AT DREAMLAND HEARS MARK SMITH'S RECORD EXTOLLED.

Mark Smith's record in congress and what the territorial delegate has done for Arizona through his long term of office, formed the topic of a strong and convincing address by Henry Ashurst before a large audience at Dreamland last night.

The eloquent young speaker was met at the train by a committee from the local Bryan and Kern club, headed by a brass band, and was escorted to the hall, where a great audience had gathered to hear true democracy preached.

Chairman Moyers of the Bryan and Kern club called the meeting to order and introduced Walter Shute, the democratic candidate for district attorney. Mr. Shute made an excellent talk, comparing the platforms of the democratic and republican organizations and pointing to the superiority of the democratic document. He also discussed the standing and capacity of the various democratic nominees for county offices, urging their support at the elections Tuesday.

Mr. Ashurst was introduced in effective style by Attorney C. L. Rawlins, and the speaker of the evening was quickly at work, stirring the big crowd to enthusiasm as he lambasted Governor Kibbey and the two Morrisons, whom he dubbed the "Morrison Sisters."

The speaker dwelt at length on the record of Mark Smith in congress, calling attention to the fact that, thanks to the efforts of the delegate, the railroads had paid \$67,000 in taxes to the northern counties, and that the timber on the university lands had been saved from a syndicate which was smoothly sliding a bill through congress which would have made all of that timber private property and left the school lands practically valueless. Mr. Ashurst also reminded his hearers of Mark Smith's part in the securing of water rights, the building of the levee at Yuma, and the erection of the Roosevelt dam, as well as other matters of prime importance to residents of Arizona. The speaker was frequently cheered and applauded.

The meeting was brought to a close by Attorney Wiley E. Jones in a brief address, after which the floor was cleared for dancing.

FLEET APPROACHES OLONGAPO. ON BOARD U. S. S. CONNECTICUT, AT SEA, OCTOBER 30.—8 P. M.

(By wireless, via Manila).—First squadron of the Atlantic battleship fleet is now 140 miles from Olongapo, P. I., where it is due to arrive at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CLEARED OF WIFE MURDER. JERSEY CITY, October 30.—The jury in the case of Theodore White more, on trial for the murder of his wife, whose battered body was found on December 26, last, in a swamp near Harrison, N. J., returned tonight a verdict of not guilty.

MRS. ASTOR DIES. NEW YORK, October 30.—Mrs. William Astor, who had been seriously ill with heart trouble for some time, died at her residence in Fifth avenue, tonight.

GOMPERTS CASE POSTPONED. WASHINGTON, October 30.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the labor leaders to have the question decided before the general elections, Justice Wright of the district court today postponed until November 10, consideration of the case of Samuel Gomper, president; John Mitchell, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, charged with contempt of court.

NEW ENGLAND STORM SWEEP. BOSTON, October 30.—The New England coast was today visited by a storm of wind and rain, greater in severity than has been experienced since last winter.

ARTILLERY FOR PHILIPPINES. WASHINGTON, October 30.—Four companies of coast artillery from the Atlantic coast will be sent to the Philippines about March 1, next, making the journey from New York via the Suez canal. The order is in accordance with the plan adopted for the improvement of fortifications in the Philippines.

One gun company will be located at Fort Wint, Grand island, at the entrance of Sabig bay, and two companies and one mine company, at Fort Mills, on Corregidor island, at the mouth of Manila bay.

OLY JOHN AND LAIRD OF SKIBO ENDORSE TAFT; STORM BREAKS

BRYAN AND KERN FIRING HOT SHOT

BOTH NOMINEES EXCORIATE THE REPUBLICANS FOR THEIR SUPPORTERS.

NEBRASKAN HURLS AVALANCHE OF CONDEMNATION ON FINANCIERS.

Kern Recalls Animadversions of Teddy on Rockefeller as Man Who Has Broken Laws and Trampled on Rights of Others More Than Any Other.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 30.—After traveling up and down across the state of Ohio today, Bryan arrived here at 8:30 tonight and was the recipient of a great demonstration.

A dozen or more marching clubs escorted the democratic candidate to the Central armory, where he spoke to a vast concourse.

Later he went to Gray's armory and spoke to another crowd of immense proportions.

Beginning at Napoleon, early this morning, Mr. Bryan hurled an avalanche of condemnation upon the heads of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie at every point where his train stopped.

In his speech in the Central armory tonight, Mr. Bryan discussed the democratic platform, laying great stress on the plank relating to the guarantee of bank deposits, publicity of campaign contributions and the trusts. The latter two topics provided him with the theme for his attacks on the financiers, the president and Taft.

The Standard Oil company and the Steel trust, through Messrs. Rockefeller and Carnegie, were credited with supplying the funds for the republican campaign.

He had observed in the afternoon papers an authorized statement by the financiers that they were supporting Taft because Taft was supporting them, and, concerning Carnegie, he accused him of having absorbed a competitor of the Steel trust after obtaining the approval of President Roosevelt, and he said that the Steel trust today was "supporting Mr. Taft, as it helped to secure his nomination."

Northern Indiana will claim Mr. Bryan's attention tomorrow, previous to his arrival at Chicago tomorrow night.

KEEN SHAFTS OF RIDICULE. INDIANAPOLIS, October 30.—John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie were made the target for shafts of ridicule by John W. Kern in a speech here tonight.

"Like good generals," he said, "the republicans party leaders have been holding the flower of their army in reserve for the crucial moment when the issue of the battle is in doubt! The old guard is now being rushed to the firing line. The division headed by Andrew Carnegie reached the front yesterday. Today John D. Rockefeller brings up his army corps."

"What does Rockefeller say? He declares that Taft has the proper temperament to suit him, and that from his (Rockefeller's) standpoint, he is entirely fit to be president of the United States."

"I am supporting Taft because his election will make for law and order," he says.

"Great God! for law and order! John D. Rockefeller, whose company was the recipient of that great judicial prize package of a \$29,000,000 fine a few months ago."

"Rockefeller and Carnegie! What a precious pair of disinterested patriots are those two men who now, side by side, charge to the front in behalf of Taft and good government! Is there nothing in this spectacle to move you, my republican brother?"

"You have heard the animadversion of Roosevelt upon Rockefeller as a man who has broken more laws and trampled upon the rights of the people more than any other man in this country. Does it mean nothing to you that Carnegie and Rockefeller should find a reason for supporting the republican candidate?"

"My dear Harriman" had already thrown his support to Taft before the appearance of Rockefeller and Carnegie on the scene."

Mr. Kern left the city at 11:30 tonight to be on hand for the opening of his last day of campaigning in Indiana tomorrow at Princeton.

Roosevelt Laughs At Support of Oily John

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The following official statement was issued from the White House tonight:

"At the White House, the announcement of Mr. Rockefeller, through the press agent of the Standard Oil company, giving his reasons for voting for Taft, is regarded with some amusement in view of what the administration has done to the Standard Oil company, and what the administration has done to the bitter hatred borne by the Standard Oil company to the administration. It is a perfectly palpable and obvious trick on the part of the Standard Oil people to try to damage Taft, a trick so palpable that it can deceive no one."

'ITS OWN ANSWER'—MACK.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Democratic National Chairman Mack, after reading the statement issued tonight at the White House, where it was said that some amusement was caused by the announcement of Mr. Rockefeller, in view of what the administration had done to the Standard Oil company, said:

"The White House statement is its own answer. The bargain was made between Taft's managers and Rockefeller and concerns the possible future administration of Taft, and not what the present administration has or has not done to the Standard Oil company."

'ABSOLUTELY FALSE'.

NEW YORK, October 30.—After reading, tonight, the statement of Norman E. Mack, in which the democratic national chairman charged that the republican organization had received contributions from the Standard Oil company, Chairman Hitchcock of the republican national committee, dictated the following:

"The statement that the republican national committee has received financial assistance from the Standard Oil company is absolutely false. The committee has not received directly or indirectly from that organization or any of its officers, a single dollar."

HITCHCOCK MAKES FORECAST.

NEW YORK, October 30.—In his forecast of the composition of the electoral college which will choose the next president and vice president of the United States, Hitchcock claims 325 republicans, or 83 more than will be required to elect.

For the republican ticket, Hitchcock is sure of New York, Ohio, and Indiana. He also includes in the republican column, Nebraska, Montana, Maryland and Nevada. In explaining his list, Hitchcock said that he believed the chances were even in Kentucky and Missouri, with their thirteen and eighteen votes respectively.

If by chance any of the states claimed should go democratic, he said, they would be Maryland, Montana and Nevada with a total of fourteen votes. This would leave a republican margin of sixty-nine.

The states claimed for Taft, with their electoral votes, follow:

California	10	Nevada	3
Colorado	5	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	7	New Jersey	12
Delaware	3	New York	39
Idaho	3	North Dakota	4
Illinois	27	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	4
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	34
Kansas	10	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	South Dakota	4
Maryland	8	Utah	4
Massachusetts	16	Vermont	4
Michigan	14	Washington	5
Minnesota	11	West Virginia	7
Montana	3	Wisconsin	13
Nebraska	8	Wyoming	3
Total	325		

ARIZONANS SEND MONEY.

CHICAGO, October 30.—Yesterday's contributions to the democratic fund in sums of \$100 or over, include the following:

James R. Reilly of Arizona, \$235; G. G. Waller, and John Lawler, of Arizona, \$100.

BRANDENBURG MAKES BAIL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Broughton Brandenburg, arrested at Dayton, Ohio, in connection with the publication of the Cleveland letter, arrived here today in the custody of an officer and was taken to police headquarters. After his photographs and measurements had been taken, he was taken to the court general sessions. There he pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny in the second degree, and was released on \$1,500 bail.

YAMAMOTO STILL LIVES.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—There is no foundation for the report of the death of Count Gombei Yamamoto, former minister of the navy.

FLEET AT TAI TAN.

AMOI, China, Oct. 30.—The American fleet has been sighted passing Tai Tan Island and will anchor at about 4 a. m.

TAFT GOES AFTER GOMPERS AND BRYAN

JUDGE NAMES LABOR LEADERS WHOM, HE SAYS, ARE NOT WITH GOMPERS.

SAYS ATTEMPT TO DELIVER THE LABOR VOTE IS POLITICAL EFFRONTERY.

Candidate Declares That If Standard Oil Were Trying to Elect Him the Last Thing to Be Done Would Be to Advertise the Fact.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 30.—Sledge hammer blows at the Gompers-Bryan labor legislation plans were delivered here tonight by Wm. H. Taft, before two immense audiences. Taft gave the names of many labor leaders, high in the councils of the American Federation of Labor, who, he said, were leaving Gompers.

"The attempt of Mr. Gompers," he declared with great emphasis, "to deliver the labor vote of the country is as audacious an act of political effrontery as ever has occurred in the history of politics. It is most reassuring to note that the men associated with Mr. Gompers in the executive councils of the Federation of Labor are falling away from him in this effort of his to make the federation a political factor."

"The men who decline to follow him are John Mitchell, James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel Keefe, head of the Longshoremen's union; W. D. Ryan, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers; A. L. Faulkner, president of the Window Glass Workers of America; Claude Worth, secretary and treasurer of the International Dredge Workers; Charles McCarthy, grand president of the Tug Firemen and Linemen's association; W. T. Fuller, of the Elevator Employes; T. J. Dolan of the International Steam Shovel and Dredge men, and many other high officials of labor organizations."

After asserting that the protective system was decidedly the most important consideration of the American workman, Taft added:

"It is a struggle for political existence on the part of Mr. Gompers and he is willing to resort to every extreme method possible to secure success."

"Gompers, however, has so committed himself on one subject with reference to labor that he is willing to sacrifice every other consideration, however important and material to the welfare of wage earners. He is willing to have a return of the conditions that existed in 1896, so eloquently described by him at that time, if only he can secure what he regards as the proper legislation concerning injunctions. He proposes to abolish injunctions in industrial disputes where the injunction is issued to protect a person whose business is injured by the lawless acts of working-men and this by statute. He also proposes to legalize the secondary boycott, although many trades unions have distinctly renounced its use as an instrumentality in industrial disputes, which is un-republican and un-American and which is certain to react upon the users as a boomerang with disastrous effect."

"President Roosevelt, in a letter to Mr. Bryan, has inquired of him whether the democratic platform is to be taken as favoring this plan of Mr. Gompers, which Gompers asserts to be the fact, saying that it was agreed between Mr. Gompers and Mr. Bryan that what the labor interests have been demanding from congress should be a part of the democratic platform. Bryan refused to answer Roosevelt's questions, and therefore may take it, he is committed to Gompers' program."

After expressing the belief that the legislation which Gompers proposed would be unconstitutional, Judge Taft concluded:

"The charge that I ever sentenced a man without a full hearing or made an order affecting his wages without a full hearing is altogether unfounded and false."

At the convention hall, Taft took up the Standard Oil subject. "Bryan is greatly troubled," said he, "about my attitude toward the trusts and even more so by the announcement that Rockefeller is for me. If the Standard Oil company were anxious to bring about my election, I should take it, the last thing that would be done would be to advertise its support of me. Therefore, this publication which Mr. Bryan is now making so much of, it seems to me, has but little significance in attempting to show the Standard Oil or any other trust, because it hopes for immunity, is supporting me. That is not the way things are done."